An important conclusion has been effected in the passage of the Tex bill-a measure watched for with auxious concern by all intelligent business men, as absolutely essential to the credit and success of the Government. More Civil-ian War.

Advices from the Great Kanawha Valley Army under Gen. Cox represent the brigade in a wretched condition, from the want of military experience and power of command in that officer. Insubordination, disorganization, inefficiency, and incompetency are so palpab's that it would be wrong to pars them over in silence. Several times within twenty four hours large bodies of the men have helped themselves freely to whiskey, and displayed the most disgracaful drankonness. The camp last night was in a locality aff. rding neither comfort nor safety. The precaution of throwing out pickets was neglected in some directions; and five hundred resolute, wall disciplined men could have routed the command. This morning every hing was in dire confusion, and there was .x reme dissatisfaction both among officers and men. The only safe'y of our troops lies in the fact that the rebels are even worse disorgenized than they." A timely jurction with G neral Resemonant who is an able officer, if affected, may save this unforturate body of men from inflicting hum H ation and dicouragement in the national cause in Western Virginia. At present the rebels are flying faster than the Union army can pursue, and their remaining force in those parts is said to be completely surrounded. If military men can be speedily put in place of Cox, and some of his subordina's political officers, possibly ROSEFCRANZ, may be able to make affective troops of these disorganized materials in time to render the expected service to the oppressed people of East Tennessee. W. cannot but tremble, however, for this interesting and vitally important part of the cam paign, when we hear accounts like the above

The correspondent of the Tribune, with this army, gives from his journal instructive and touching specimens of the state of things and of public feeling is that part of Virginia.

ments, was hardly able to cottain himself, but moun ed a reck and extemporized a speech of firshes to the Usico troops and the Lud. Women, with tears is their eyes, told us how a xious'y they had looked for the Federal army; how thit heuses had been robbed, their husbanes hunted through the requisition; imprisented, and in many cases impressed isso the subsern army. Nagroes of all agrajulue in the huzzalog with most extrawagent demonstrations of give, swirring flags as a woodman swings in a xa, bending themselves almost double with delight, sed ding should be almost double with delight, sed ding should be limed explaining, "Hurrah for Missa Limotan in

Comments of the English Press on Mr. Li coin's Message.

The steamship Africa brings us files of Euro pean papers to the 20th ult., and from the leading English journals we make some extracts from the r editorial comments on President LINCOLN's message to Congress at the epening of the present special session. The London Times rays :-

Times rays:—

President Luncoun's record message alt ge her confirms the temperation produced by his first. It is an unpresending and businessitise justification of his past policy, and invites Congless, without circumiccuries, to provide "the legal mesos for making this coatest a short and decisive on," Homely in language and somewhat speciality in the original tray compreher sive appreciation of the point at issue, and the same temperaty of purpose which has one recentred Mr. Lincoun's manifestor.

The word "sisvery" does not occur in this document, and the sould question is entrely merged in the constitutional. In fact, if we are to document, and the sould question is entrely merged in the constitutional, In fact, if we are to lake Mr. Lincoun so our guids, the Explicit torion have not greatly erred in regarding the American crisis as a supreme trial of republican institutions. He expressly declared it to be so.

There is one negative feature in this message which we must not pass ever. It contains none of the harsh recriminators against foreign powers that we had so recrease to a prehand, and which proceeding from an efficial a suice, might have impaired, though it could not destroy, the sympathy that we have never crasted to feel for the United S. t.

The Times, however, after an elaborate review of the message, and commending its tone. temper and objects, thus reveals its sympathy with the rebellion, and its desire that the disruption of the Union shall be the result. It

We comment upon the acts of American states men as we should comment upon those of our own, should with greater caution and reserve; and when we prefer a frank recognition of 5 suits a independence by the North to the policy avowed in the President's message is is saley because we forces, as byetsaders, that this is the is us in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

The Lendon Daily News says :

The Lendon Daily News says:

The message of the P. addent plainly treats the war, which a lengue of parricides has prov.k:d, as a siruggle for mational extremos.

It seems impossible that this plain unvariabled speech of the Republicar President should not stak into the hearts and consciences of a propie puressed of any moral same, of any reversees for the memory of the great founder of their liberties of any hopes or interests beyond the passions or the appellies of the hour.

The American civil war is a question of extending the area of siavery, of reviving the slave trade; but it is more than all this for the new world, and for the old; is a question, indeed, of "pasor, safety, and prosperity," any, of national existence, to that A merican Unites writen the genius and goods ess of a Washington created for an example. But for all free peoples it is a question of upholding the eternal principles of liberty, morallay, and justice. War for such a cause, though it be civil war, may perhaps without implicit be called.

God's most perfect instrument.

God's most perfect instrument. Is working out a pu e intent.

The real aim of the sec'ssionists is not so vindica e any greet principle, but to create a new confederacy, in which those Southern politicians who used to sit in high places, may still retain their power. The cause of secession is not that any constitutions right has been for ever everthrown.

The London Star, in a twaddling style, at-

tempts to show that a Constitution made eighty years ago, cannot be held as binding on the men of the present day, and that it is the right of the rebel states to reject its authority, if they consider that it operates to their dis-

advantage. According to the logic of the Star,

THE



\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

NUMBER 1337 WEEKLYS EDITION-SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1831.

except upon those who frame them. This doctrine would, if accepted, be destructive of permanent government, and strip person and pro-perty of all enduring constitutional protection. It is apparent that the Mammon worshippers of England, though they have indulged in much lip friendship for the United States, and have often denounced Southern slave institu-tions, really desire that our present difficulties may result in the destruction of the Republic. the prostration of American industry and enterprise, and the placing the country helpless. ly at the feet of English power, capital and manufacturing avarice.

RELICS OF THE BLACE HORSE CAVALRY .-In all parts of our city at the present time, relics of the "Black Horse Cavalry," a title by the way much akin to ARTEMOS WARD'S Baldinsville Mounted Hoss Cavalry," are as plenty as good intentions in a place which thail be nameless, and which is said to be paved with them. We have not yet heard of any cannon taken from this famous corps, but almost every other article, the name of which is taken in vain by our volunteers waiting to be fitted out. has been captured from the n, and it seems as if all had been sent to this city. BALL & Brack exhibit a long cavalry sword, "taken f om the Black Horse Cavalry." Several other stores in Broadway post consplenously hats and pistols, "taken from the Black Horse Cavalry." A novelty shop on the Bowery displays a heavy sabre, "taken from the Black Horse Cavairy." Members of the 69th brought home quite a variety of swords, canteens, &c., "taken from the B ack H sree Unvalry." Finally, the Sun office has managed to obtain for the adornment of its counting room, a ravage lot king duk and hat plume. "taken from the Black Horse Cava'ry." In a short time the plan may become quite fessible to arm and equip at least a company, by general subscrip-

ion of these relics of the foe.

Exports of Breadst ville. The Stipping and Commercial List publishes the following table showing the exports of breadsunffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since the lat of Septem ber, 1860, to the latest dates from the several

ports:—			
FLOUR.	MEAL.	WHEAT,	Cons.
New York 1 648.020	2,787	18,951 174	6,658,367
New Orleans, 183,071	400	99 151	1.784 014
Polladelphia, 174 474		1.498 BT2	066 523
Baltimore 128, 31	19	993,549	850.196
B-ston 111.488	106	18 413	14 100
Other pats. 157,831	****	2 331.072	15,411
Total,1863 61 2,402,915	8,305	23 865 731	9,888 649
* 1859-60 , 567,060	651	3,200,964	2 195 189
1000.00 20011000			
I acresso 1,835 855	2 654	20 605 467	7 693,460
Posal, '68 50 90 783	93	4 54,G04	8 40 69 (
" "57 56 1,203 408	607	6 306,477	3,371,838
TO THE	CONTR	EENT.	
PLOUR	Witt	AT. CORN	Res.
bois.		h. bann	. busa
N w York 70 742			
Other ports 7,796	9	,073 8 04	2
and the same of th			-

T -al, 1900 61. 75 535 2,46(,397 44 215 967,857 1959 60. 45 677 161,914 19 358 1958 55. 49,176 57 845 25,519 1957 56, 983 157 323 842 16 845 1,937 The fellowing handbill, printed in large letterr, was posted about the city yesterday,

about which were crowds of people: 'The people awake! Enemies at home wearing the masks of peace (masks of the golden cross) as well as open foes must be strack down. Be not deceived! The freedom of the press is subordinate to the interest of a nation. Let the three southern organs issued in this city beware or editors will be assigned to them to preserve the public welfare. From this date the authority of the people organizes a new system of legislation suited to the times. Politicians will not be permitted to injure the ricians will not be permited to injure the general cause in pursuit of amoutious ends — The rights of our soldiers will be protected. — Disapp: inted demagogues will be forbidden to to aggrandize themselves at their expense — The District Attorney is expected to exercise his power. Trailors, male and female, are marked. Their names are en oiles. Not one shall ecaps. Sou hern sympathizers are directed to leave the state. One will! One way! One country! We have begun to act. From the lea ue of loyalty.

New York, August 1, 1891.

GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

A Letter from an Officer in the Army.

July 31, 1861. We are in the midst of high expectation of

an attack from the enemy every moment. So we have been since the 22d. Why the rebels did not march on Washington we cannot divine. The army was so demoralized that the Sanday retreat would have been the retreat of Monday if the enemy had followed up his advantage. I belonged to the reserves, and we ware ordered up and met the retiring army-flying pallmell, before nothing. We, like others, had our orders to retreat. It was a galling order to the old "war dog" who led us. There was no help for it. If the army had made a stand and returned upon its own track, we could have saved the wounded, and gathered up the arms and ammunition, the baggege and commissary stores, and all the material of war, thrown sway in that shameful retreat. The enemy would not and did dare to pursue any great distance. He did not dream that he hat gained a victory. It was, at first, as much of a surprise to him as to us. Victory was an after thought And when once found out-oh! it was so g'oriouswhen in truth they had been well whipped.

I have not had my boots off for a week -ex pecting every moment an attack. We are in the very fore front of the invading army upon the "sacred soil." Where that ord r to retreat came from nobody knows. It was perhaps one, having a secea origin. We do not expect now to have another like it, and the next time there will be no retreat. You need not be surprised at anything, secessionism is everywhere. Gh ! the sertui curuption everywhere! It does teem as if all Washington and Alexandria and every other place were determined to keep our soldiers drunk. Some of the officers of out noble regiments have not drawn a sober breath in three months. What can you expect of men, when he Col. of a regiment can hardly sit on his herse, and rides along at the head of his menwith his military bat cocked on one side-in the style of a drunken loafer—as addle pated as any of the regular old loafers in the hells of Water stree'? The army needs weeding, and these puisances should be rooted out. It is enough to make a man mad to see what im-

positions are laid on us. I could name to you commanders of regiments, who are never really sober, who neglec heir men, and who know no more of war then the newsboys of New York. They ride in polici-

cal safdles, and ought to be unhorsed at once, Thanks be to God !-we have now a pious, goody man at the head of this military department-Gen. McCLELLAN. He is in the saddle every day, and is infusing his own spirit into the army. Hitherto the hotels and grog s'tops of Washington and Alexandria have swarmed with officers and soldiers, drinking and carous ing. Do you wonder that the inhabitants of Washington feel insecure? You need not

wonder-would not, if you know what I know.

National Constitutions have no binding force The universal corruption staggers my hope in God. How can God spare such a guilty

people.

There is one comfort. The people are not so steeped in sin as the men in authority. For the sake of the righteons. God may spare ns. Do not be afraid to speak right out. We must put away corruption if we would put down se-cession. We must. All the departments in Washington are fall of secessionists and spice -War - Tressury - Navy - Laterior - everywhere. Why? That is the question? Who will answer it?

It is a shame to bring our noble men here to fight battles against secessionists, when they are eating by scores at the public crib every day. Lift up the voice, and show the servants of the people in Weshington their sine. This evil will rever correct itself The pressure of public sentiment must correct

I buried a poor soldier under a tree in ou old camp ground, where we had been accus tomed to hold the daily prayer meeting. He was shot by accident. His poor mother will feel his loss dreadfully. He was her sole dependence for support. I started home with the body, and then received an order to bury it. I am writing this on the board on which he lay a faw moments ago. The resurrection will find bim bere.

The New Cal: for Volunteers-How They Are to be Accep ed.

The Governor's call for troops, in accordance with the requisition of the President on the state of New York has been issued, and the fol lowing are the regulations under which the 25,000 volunteers, for three years or during the war, will be accepted:

There will be accepted:
There will be 25 regiments numbered from 43 to 67, both inclusive, one of which will be organized as artillery, with six batteries of four guns each. The minimum of the regiments will be 868, officers and men; and maximum 1048. The Arightant and Quarter master will be Lieut-n-nts. taken from the Line. There will be three depots at which the volunteers will assemble.

mum 1048. The Arjorant and Quartermaster wol be Lieut-m-ma. taken from the Line. There will be three depots at which the volunteers will searchle.

One is New York city, to be commanded by Brigadisr-General Naturess.

One at Albany, to be commanded by Brigadisr-General Rathensus.

One at Emira, to be commanded by Brigadisr-General Rathensus.

Chapany organizations of 32 or more will be inspected in their application, and if accepted by the Medical Examinar, will be furnished with quarters and subsistence.

Is mediately on their acceptance by the Medical Examiner, each company may nominate a Captain and Lieutenant, who will be examined as to capability, and if accepted, their pay and that of the men shall date from the time of their acceptance by the Commander-in-chief. The company non-commissioned officers, until the company aball be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the Captain; afterwards by the regimental commander, on the recommendation of the esptain.—

The field officers for these regiments will be appointed by the Commander in-chief, after the years of the company and will be assigned to the sarious depots, to su mintend the organization of their regiments under the orders of sommandants of depots. Companies or regiments will be assigned according to a k and when rank is of the same date it will be fixed by lot. Officers rendered supernumery by discanding or consolidating in complete companies or regiments, will be discharged from the commander in Chief, as circumstances or regiments and regimental Quartermaster, who may be reassigned to companies or regiments, will be discharged from the solution to the school of the company and battalice; company officers in the school of the company and battalice; company officers in the school of the company and battalic and battalion; company officers in the school of the soldier and company; artillery officers, in addition to the above, will be examined in artillery tactics and the other branches of that arm of the service. The examiners will also inquire into the moral character and habits of the persons examined, and resert for the infor-mation of the Commander in Chief.

THE MISSOURI CONVANZION.

The State Saved.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Jefferson City, July 30 .- The Convention today declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutecant Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25.

The seats of the members of the present General assembly were also declared vacant by a

The Convention also adopted without materiteration the whole balence of the report of The Convention will to norrow appoint a Provisional Governor Lieu ment Governor and Secretary of State.

Judge Gamble of St. Louis: John B. Hem-

peason; and Geteral Thomas L. Price are peason; and Geteral Thomas L. Price are peason for the Convention will doubtless adjourn to-

Jefferson City, July 31 .- The Convention this Jefferson City, July 31.—The Convention this morning descreted Hamilton R., Gamilie, of st. Louis, Governor of Masouri, by 68 votes; Mithand P. Hail, Lieutenant Governor, by 61 votes; and Mos Dricht Oliver, Scretary of Sista, by 61 votes. The opposition were exused from voting, as they protes ed against he jower of the Convention. No votes were call against any of the cardidates.

Gov. Gamilie will be inauturated in the Convention at 3 o'clock P. M; all other Leitenant Governor and Secretary of State. The section of the Governor was received with loud applause.

applause.
The c nvention will doubtless adjourn this evening or tomorrow morning.

News from Califorsia by the Peny IKx.

Prot Kearney. Monday, July 29.—The Peny passed at 7 P. M.

San Francisco Saturday July 29.—Salled 17th, ship Don Quixote, Hong Kang, carrying \$186 000 in treasure in gold bars and Mexican dollars. 20th, steamer Golden Age, with 150 passengers and \$1 249 000 in treasure of which \$941 000 goes to New York, \$287,000 to England, and \$20,000 to Panama.

There is considerable activity in the market for ceffee, sugars and teas, in audicipation of tariff changes. Candles, although active are lower. Butter has declined and in felling at 22 1 2c. Country trade it resisting. Notwithstanding the continued large tressare slipments, money is a drug. Exchange on New York remains now at 5 per cent, but cearly all treasure is shipped at ownself after the Breckinides Democratic State Convention meats again at Sacramento on the 224 when it is expected a full state ticket will be nominated, with a view of defeating election. The Republicans have now strong hopes of carrying the state.

The barque Benefactor arrived, this morn-

as Democra's at the ensuing election. The Republicans have now strong hopes of carrying the state.

The barque Benefactor arrived, this morning, from fiving King. 36 days out, being the quickest time on record. She brings paper from that point to the 12th of June.

Publically speaking matters were on a satisfactory footing, but do not make the progress which the present state of affairs would lead to the hope that they would have done.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of the Emperor's return, but his brother, Prince Kong, who is in charge of the Greenment at Pakir, continues to maintain the most friendly footing with the British and French legations reading in that city.

The northern rebels continue enveloped in mystery. It is stated that they are being driven south, and that Then-Tein being relieved of their presence, trade has materially improved.

The United States equation has returned.

proved.

The United States squa from has returned from the expedition up the Zanahoese, having

succeeded as usual in adopting the course pre-viously followed by the British.

The news from Japan continues satisfac-

The news from Japan continues satisfactory.

The trade of Canton is utterly prostrated.

The Hong Kong Reporter of the 6 h of Jane, says: From Canton we are informed that a rumor is prevalent there are nonget the Cainese that there are 10,000 rebels in the city ready to take it whenever the foreign troops leave.

The American ship Alfred Hall, for Boston, bound to Hong Kong, struck on the Pratas on the 234 of May, and became a total wrack, also crew arrived at Hong Kong on the 29th.

1. by had been taken by pirates, stripped of ev. wything, and handed over to fishermen, who teek them to Hong Kong for \$180.

The Rebels Rejeice.

For veeks, the whole North has been clamgrous fe. an advance upon Richmond. They blamed McDowell, and they blazed even

orous fe.r an advance upon Richmond. They blamed ivolowell, and they blamed even Scott for not ordering an advance. That Bichmond was the point they aimed at, was evident aix weeks ago. Why then has Scott waited all this time? Cearly, his purpose was to concessivate such a force under McDow all as he thought would be overwhelming. Obviously, it was to mass troops in such numbers that it would be thought folly in Braverrously, it was to make a show of resistance?

The first act of this projected play his been spolled, and such will be the care with all the others. Pattarson was to drive Johnston to Richmond! This was the Yankee scheme—but how it succeeded let the seven thousand dead Yankees on the field of Min weas answer! An ignominious and disgusceful deteat, retreat and slaughter, is the net result of this promises to drive Braverson and increased in the swent housand dead Yankees on the field of Min weas answer! An ignominious and disgusceful deteat, retreat and slaughter, is the net result of this promises to drive Braverson and increased in the boaster is cut down and a croyed." The confident anticipations, the valt glorious bray and buster of the Abolition secundrels, that they would seles the Capita-Dof the Old Dominion and crush out traitors," are answered by the spectasic of seven thousand of them cut down dead on the battle field. Let us thank God for the rushi!

Let us see to it now that the remainder of this Abolition programme is not carried out. One decisive battle and victory for us does not settle the contest. One desire of the above only, he is to be joined by Framony from Cairo. The "lay out" is a magnificent one. It cannot be accomplished, but it may be attempted. That the Lever Mississippi Valley, and particularly this city, are aimed at as soon as the Sounser is over; does not admit of any doubt. However, may be needed before Yankee insclemes is properly punished and this arroceous invasion of Scuthern soil fally settled for. Mc-Cleman is made to be accomplished, but it may be attempted. Th

The maws at memphrs.

The city was jubilant last night. Every-body was intoxicated with delight at the news of the glorious triumph in Virginia, and not a few gave expression of their joy by the firing of rockets and other demonstrations. At a late bour a large number of citizens called on Governor Jackson, of Missouri, at the Gay-oes, and te respo ded in a brief address. Gen, Polik, Gen. Pillow and Dr. Dowall followed, and made appropriate and eloquent remarks.—Memphis Bulletin, 23d.

A Good Work. The Army Committee of the New York Young Mens' Christ'an Association has pre-sented the full owing statement of its operations, in providing for the religious wants of our Ar-my in the field:

my in the field:

Thus far two editions (35,000 copies) have been issued of that excellent and popular collection of hymns and songs already celerated as the "Bolders' Hymn Book." The reception of this little book by the volunteers is most enthusiastic, and the demands for it far exceed the present possibility of anoply. At the request of the committee, Rev C. M Bottun, of Washington is compiling for the use of the Army Chaptains, a collection of laws, usages and hints relative to Chaptains and treir work. This compilation will be issued as soon as completed.

At the request of nome friends, individuals At the request of nome friends, individuals among the volunteers, temporarily here, have been sometout coansiled and cared to; and the committee still stand ready to respond to similar let ers of suggestion from the relatives and friends of the soldiers. Every regiment of troops passing through the city during the last six weeks; has been visited, and the Chaplain waited upon, and generally, a supply of books farnished. The various camps and barracks have all been system afterly viried and cared for. Among teem may be maned Saltersville, Camp South Fort Schuyler, Riker's Laiend, South Brothers, Willet's Point, &c., &c. DISTRIBUTION.

Island, South Brothers, Willet's Poin', &2., &2.

DISPRINGUESON.

There has been a systematic and generous circulation of hyma books, song bloke, Bibles, prayer books, mission services tracts and religious papers. Regiments on the way have been carefully supplied with religious reading, to their entire satisfaction. In some instances, every man has had a book given him. By express, packages of hymn bloks &c., have been forwarded to Washington, Alexandria, Fortress Menroe. Easton, Penn., Caup Olden, M. J., Cairo, Ill., Camp Hoft, Ky., &c., &c. In response to letters from chaptains who complain of the inefficiency of existing arrangements, the committee has made preparations for forwarding applies of secular papers to the seat of war.

seat of war.

More than one handred weak-day prayer meetings, as also numerous Sabbah services have been arranged and maintained by members of the committee and the association, in bars of the committee and the association, in connection with Mr. Lockwood the Chaplain. Some of the encomparents and regimental quariers are then supplied by the committee, exclusively, with religious services; among others Riker's I-land, Eem Park, and until recently the Anderson Zousves at Salterville, N. J. In co-operation with the regular Chaptain numerous devotional meetings fave been earn numerous devotional meetings fave been held with the soldiers at Palace Guden, Wil-

fucted a correspondence with one hundred and fifty Army Chaplains located at various points, from most of whom prompt and full replies from most of whom prompt and full replies bave been received, all breathing a most excel-lent spirit, and kiving esmest of an intense in-terest on their part in the spiritual welfare of the solders.

News from the Enemy.

Mr. Brsg, the gentleman who was captured at Bill's Run with Congressman Ely, has been telested as an Englishmar, and has returned. He states that among the officers whom he incountered while a prisoner was Col. Jordam, formerly of the War Department, who boasted but he had received before the attack at Ball's Run, a cipher dispatch from some well-informed person within our lines giving full detries of our movement, including the full particulars of the plan of but le, the time at which persitues would commence, and the number of our troops.

Brauskgand be described as a man on the set terms with the private a finis array, J king

Brausscand be decribes as a man on the test terms with the privates if his army, i king and talking with them quite as freely, at least, as with his officers, and edjoying little better accommendation than the common soldiers. Mr Brag says that on the whole our prisoners are will treated. But the Zimives are at Bichmond, caged in a factory, with bare through which the people stare at them as a curiestry.

Carried when the people seem than a security.

The officers at Manages appeared to be very much pleased with the bearing of the priconers, and spoke of them as praye and he octable need. The Hon Alexand Elex is well treated.

not. The Hon alfered Ely is well treated, and may be released.
Col. Concoran to in Richmond. His wound is a slight one, but he is in delicate health,
Col. Cameraon was that by Col. Wade
Hampron, of South Carolins, (who afterwards met his death in the action) in revenge for the loss of a nephew. He appears to have devoted his attention to shooting officers, with rifles handed him by his men. He fired twice at Col. Camerow, who fell at the second shot.

Uses the white one cand
There are a prig too band.
Talling the losses that their lives had known,
While evening wated away
From breezy cliff and bay.
And the strong title went out with weary mean.

One spake with quivering lip,
Of a fair freighted ahtp,
With all his household to the deep gone down;
But one had a wilder wee,
For a fair face, long ago
Lost in the darker depths of a great town.

Some mourned their day of you'h
With a most living truth,
For its brave h'pe and memory ever green;
And one upon the West
Turned an eye that could not rest,
For far-off hills whereon its joys had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,
Some of proud honors told,
And some of friends that were their trust no a
And one of a grees grave,
Beide a foreign wave,
That made him sit so louely on the shore.

But when their tales were dine,
There spike smong them eas.
A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free"Sai lones have ye met,
But mine is heavier yes,
For a believing heart has gone from me,"

"A'as !" these pilgrims said,
"Per the living and the dead.
For fortune's cruelry, for lower sure cross,
For the wroats of lend and ess,
Put, however, it came to thee,
Thire, stranger, is fife a last and heaviors loss." A Starting Picture.

Thire, stranger, is eare to shee,
Thire, stranger, is eare to shee,
Thire, stranger, is life a last and hardens loss."

A Startifies Picture.

In the report of the Lunacy Commissioners for Scattend, we find a melancholy proture of the social condition of the crofter and squatter population of the Laws. "The typics' Lewis house," seys the report. "Is not simply a long unbroken range. It rather consists of a major block, of forty or fifty feet, with a small porch-like wing at one end in front, and a larger projection or a trachment towards the other end 3-blod, which last serves as a bern. Access to all is gained by one door. By this you enter the so-called porch, and on one hand you very frequently find the quern, a regular faxture and a bling for daily use. As you pass from the porch to the major block, you first amounter the byre; and in summer. after the planting of tho-crops, you have to ascend. For the oung of the cattle which, except ins fine weather, never leave the house in winter, is allowed to accumulate, and there is only one amount cleaning of these byres. In those districts where horses are used, when syring comes, the end of the souse is ofcen partially knocked down so that the little horse and hus panniers may enter to be londed on the spot. The pest-reek with which the houses are always filled, and the sect, but acting as anticeptics, combine to lessen the injuitous effects which might be expected to result from living on the edge of a dunghil, or other heap of decomposing animal and vegetable matter. But fer this peat reek the stench would be insufferable, and no habit could make it bearable. If this part of the lause be entered in winter, when the cows are tied up, and ill-natured from restraint, it is eften nether easy nor as to gick one's way among them to the other end, aspecially as it mus; he done at all assions and at all house, in an obscurity which, to one coming from the rough, undreased, sort-begrimed rafters above, a rope or bit of chain falts, on which the place, supported on two pa children and dogs crouch by the fireside in the warm sakes. On the woman's side, with its back to the cartle, there is occasionally a rade dressing or shelving, to hold such plates or bowls as may be possessed, and beside it, the one or two po's of the hous hold find their place, when out of use. I do not remember ever to have seen a table. A chair of any kind is a meet unusual object. The teapot, teak stite, and tinned from vessels of all kinds, are equally rare. The supply of modern crockery, even of the coarsest description, is confined to a few plates and bains. And in the parish of Barvas and part of Uig it scarcely amounts to this. There they use a native pottery, which is so rude and coarse, and primitive in its shaps, that it might easily be mistaken for those cin-rayyums whose age has almost caused to be reck med in canturies. At the further end of the apartment if it may be so called, stand the beds. These are simply four rough upright poets, connected by narrow stratchers with weeden between a filled worth. end of the apartment, it it may be so called, stand the beds. These are simply four rough upright posts, connected by narrow stretchers with a weedlen bottom, and filled with loose straw, which is to valuable to be abundant of often changed. The two uprights, which are furthest from the wal often reach the rafters, and are attached to them. Upon these there is a sort of roof constructed, and covered with divota. The necessity of tale roof within a roof will be short y seen, when I describe the construction of the houses, and show how far from rater tight the outer roofs it. All seaves and lages sleep together in these bads which are often the culy ones possessed. If the family be large however, there are one or more similar bads constructed in the baro, in which the chest, containing the Sunday clothes and other valuables, is also kept. The walls are not more than six feet in height, and the door can only be entered by so ping. On

in which the chost, con'aining the Sunday clothes and other valuables, is also kept. The walls are not more than six feet in height, and the door can only be entered by so ping. On the top of the wall, round the root, there is eften a footpath on which children, sheep, fowls, and cogs may be constantly seen. In the case the public footpath to a neighbouring township or crofters, led me over the end of the of these homes; provision being made for esting up and down by stones or steps, projecting from the wall. The rafters consist of undressed, crooked branches of trees, bound together with ropes of straw. The thatch is of straw, loosely put on, and held down by heather ropes weighted at the end with stones. This tbatch is removed every year, for the sake of the soot, which is regarded as a valuable and stimulating manner. In order to increase the deposit of this, there is no smoke hole; and further, with the same object, the straw is heaped thickly on at the top, so that the roof is semi-circular in its outline. The inside of the house, therefore, is a constant cloud of past-reak, which the type of those unaccustomed to it cannot tolerate. The object of the roof is not simply to protect from rain and cold, but to accumulate scot, and it is consequently never completely water tight. After heavy rain the water comes through an i blackers everything on which it falls, bringing with it the glistening pictop yeadicles of soot which usually frin e the rafters. In spring, when the thatch is renoved, half of the population may be said to be she'terless, and if it happen to be a rainy season, thair condition must be very missratile. There is no window. The absence of this is nearly universal. Such light as gains admission is by the door or through concerning in the construction of the house." ett's Point, Camp Sott, East Now York, the Battery, Park Bornaks, &c., &c. CORRIG PORDEROCK. A single member of the committee has con-

General McCleham.

These men who have served under General McClebil as have the most unbounded confidence in his ab lity. They cone der himinvincible, and say that he has never made a mistake. He has the rave at dinecessary quality in a general of secresy, and permits no one to guess at his plans that the blow is struck. At one time during his late campaigh he hired eight steamboats and embarked all his men on what everybody supposed was to be a water excursion, but it was a mere blind. The ships sailed, went a few miles: were taken sehors and the men landed—marched overland and forced the enemy to a decisive but le. It would not be surprising now if he were to exputer Richmond and one and the war at a blow, while the enemy is dreaming of taking Washington and aku king around Mannesea.

There seems to be but little danger of his being spoiled by flattery or seduced by temptation. In the prime of manhood—still under General McClelian.

40 years of age, his manners are uncestent. House and simple. He attends personally to the slightest details in his army, and notices every breach of duty, and punishes it unflinchingly; y, the is the ido of his mer, and they watch his words and actions with a devotion that no words can express. He takes soldiers fare with the rest, and has no better bed than the rawest recruit in the army. If he sees a man without shoes or proper c orbing, he sends both for him and his captain to come to his quarters, supplies the man's wants himself, and reprimands the officer. He holes his efficar in every cast responsible for the comfort of their men.

General McCaentan generally wears the simple bloue of the riflemen without even the sturple bloue of the riflemen without even the sturple bloue of the riflemen without even the starred-shoulder straps to denote his rank.

When his line is on the march, he is every away of the men, with a kind and cheering world for every company; a pleasant look, or kind salute, or hearty grasp of the hand for every officer or private with whom he is brought on speaking terms by busines; and in a fight be is always at the front of the column, in the thickest of the daugar, encouraging his soldiers by cheering words and fear leaded.

In Washington he is the observed of all observers, but he esems unconsclous of the attention he excites. He rides through the city, and visits the different military posts, with an abreat and pre-occupied an asserance, as if he were thicking of far different matters than those around him, but he hears everything, sees everything, and judges of the qualities of the men around him with rare sagasity. He is a West Point officer, and was one of the army commissioners appointed to proceed to Kurope during the Crims an war, to witcess and report concerning the military postations there enacted on so grand a scale. He has now as surope during the Crims an war, to eftoess an' report concerning the mili ary operations there enacted on so grand a scale. He has now as opportunity for achieving a name and a glory not often vouchs-fed to men. His country looks to bim as her savior, and the army reverses him as their appointed leader from heaven.

The Philadespata Navy Yard

The Panadaspata Navy Yard

The activity at present existing in the Phila delphis Navy Yard is without precedent in the histery of the country. The number of laborers and mechanics employed, exclusive of officers, is 1895. The new sloop of war Tuscarva which was to have been launched in ninety days after laying the kied with he launched within that time. She is of the same dimensions as the Wyoming, built some two years ago, as follows: extreme length, 227 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; depth of waber with armament and everything aboard, 13-set and will easily a battery of four 32-pounders as broadside gans, and two 11-insh or 140 pound Dahlgren pivot guns amidships. Her frame is one fithe most substantial that his ever been put in a ship, being wells easoned live eak.

The Busquehanna is on the stocks. Ten days more are required, and she will be in readiness for sea. The Louisiana, a beautiful propeller, built to run between Mobile and New Orleans, has been purchased by the government. She is undergoing repairs and being trataformed into a man-of-war steamer. She will carry a battery of four 32 pounders. The revenue cutter, Philip, Alley, is also undergoing repairs she is nearly ready. The work now being done is very severe, and the men are keept constantly engaged.

An excedete of the Tanker Fleyd.

An anecdote is told us of FLOYD, the great
Vuginian thief, which we have not seen in
print. A few years since a gentleman residing in Bichmond, Va., gave a large dunar
party to some distinguished men, among whom
was RAOTD, then a rising man, but whose personel appearance, indicated nuither mental nor
physical supericrity, he being a pursy, dark
complaxioned man, with crisps, wity hair.
A mong the distinguished guests were two Inoten chiefs, returning from a visit to their
'Grat Faber," the President, magnificent
receimens of their race. FLOYD thinking to
ce mpilment them said make them at their case,
told them in a condescending manner, that he
could heast of Issilan blood in his veins, being
a descendant of Focahontas. One of the chiefs,
drawing himself up majestically and disdainfully, and with a look of contempt upon his
noble countenance, 'said in broken Raglish,
'Ugh! not not not nigur sigur'' The confusion
and dismay of FLOYD was complete, and it
required all the boasted politeness of Richmond society to keep the other guests from
exploding with langhter.— Springfield Repub,
lican.

The Bishep and the Alligator. Assedete of the Tunker Floyd.

The Bishop and the Alligator. The Bishep and the Alligator.

Letters from Mr. Charles Livingstone, dated April 22d, describes a trip taken by the exploring party up the river Rovama, with Bishop McKenzes on board. This river was supposed to lead to the great interior Lake, but as the water was falling the party returned, with the intention of going up the Shire instead. All the party, except Dr. Livingstone and his brother, and two others, had an attack of Adrican fever, but the bishop soon recovered. "He worked," says Mr. Living trome, "very hard walle we were in the river, at dones, to our utter horror, gave a Royama. a donce, to our atter horror, gave a Rovuma slligator an opportunity (the like of which no alligator ever had before) of immortalizing itself by devouring a live bishop. Fortunate ly, the monster was not ambitious of suca re nown."

From La.o California Flies

Prem Late Cabifornia files.

The Union meeting at Cervaliis Oregon, was attended by over 3,000 persons.

The Alia California has published the names of the following civilians in California, who have been educated at West Point: Henry W. Halkack, Lucius H Allen, Themas D. Johns Herry Nagler, and Cave J. Courrender, of San Diego, are the only graduates of West Point now retired to civil life in California.

Wool growing is rapidly increasing in the Hawaiian Islands. The record shows that in 1845, 800 pounds were shipped. From 1845 to 1854 the shipments of wool had only increased to 12,845 pounds. Since then, the breeds have been greatly improved, and the firsks better attended. In 1869, the clip experted was 70.524 pounds, white up to May, 1861, already 71.070 pounds have been shipped, 70,434 punds of which went in one vessel alone, to Benefit. B emen.

Arther "Corruption" charge Spolled b. AGENAPERS COMMISSES, of the World, cut in a letter denying that he forwarded roops to Washington by a roundabout route

Groups to Washington by a roundabout route to serve the interests of a certain railroad company at the instigation of the Secretary of War or that he used a 'judicious discernment' in purchasing food for the army.

Mr. Cummisos states that he never held office under the Secretary of War. That when the capital was in danger—from the 19th of April—he assisted, for fourteen days only, at Mr. Cameron's request, in forwarding men and troops, but his mission ceased when the communications were re-opened. He forwarded no troops during that time over the railroad in question and, since then, has had no connection, direct or indirect, with the Government. In excelusion, Mr. Cummings courts an inquiry into his acts.

Trensures of Auctont Art and Liberature Trensures of Ancient Art and Literature.

The excayations of Pompeli are being energetically prosecuted under the auspices of King Victor Emanual. A new street has lately been opened leading to the Forum, and I amense quantities of bronze utensits and coins have been found in it e houses. The learnest broughout the whole world hope that some of the lost treasures of anciont art and literature may be discovered in the borized cities of Pompeli and Herculaneum—the names of no less than 30 authors having been handed down to us, who er joyed the his heat regulation among their contemporaries, but whose works, sufortunately, have not survived the raveges of Goth and Hun and "modern Pict."

The Royal Pamily Paying Toll. At Lambett, England, lately, Mr. Parre, superintendent of police, applied, by order of the commissioners for a summons against the lesses of the Penge road tumplies gate, for hav-ing demanded and taken tell for the carriage of the Duchess of Cambridge, though the usual exemption for the Royal family had been caimed. It was finally shown that the ground on which the turnpike gate stood was private property, and the tummons was withdrawa.

PUNCH VERY SENSIBLY SAYS, if young ladies were less studious of dressing for diener, and would rather éavote themselves to dressing the dinner itself, they would afford much more satisfaction than they do to their parents and friends,

RATES OF ADVERTIS PERMIN, CASM IN ADVANCE.
Advantagement — For creat POUR LEMBS, two words, or line, our day, 50 cmm; ; two is sente; there days, 50; this days, 50; the days, 50; the senter incide, exter prior each day.

Harridges and Davin, II come is another incide, exter prior each day.

Harridges and Davin, II come is another incided, exter prior each day.

Harridges and Joseph, 50; the common of few incided, exter prior each day.

Harridges and Joseph and the common of the

THE PREST COMPANY OF REQUEATE formed ander the new law, has been enlisted in Rhode Island, by Cept. Ross, of the 14th infantry. THE BAFORE THAT the Onio troops object of ou the night previous to the battle to mars under Gen. Schamor is untrue.

THE VOTE on ratifying the new constitute of Georgia shows a majority of a little over 2 B 1 8 f- 70%

Our First Zouayes are esged at Richmond in a factory, with cars that it is which the people stare at them as a curiosity.

Col. Lampar says that he had rather fight another battle with the troops who fell back at Bah's kun than with the new levies. He relies the experience of one such battle high-

THE PHILADELPHIA CITIZENS' Refreshment Committee have breakfasted between asymmetric and eighty regiments, since the carabilabeled of the coff-se house. The expenses are entirely defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S YOUNGER Some have erected an encampment on the Executive grounds, and have gine into quarters. They are "in for the war," and are enlisting allittle army of juvenies.

THE REBEL FORCES new in Virginia are stated on raisols authority to amount to 240.—600 men. Morth Carolica, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama have doubled the quotae levied upon them.

Some or our Revenuer Volumes and

Some or our RETURNED VOLUTIERES tells such astonucing stories of their pluck at the battle of Bull's sun that we are inclined to believe that the story of their retreat is all a sham—invented by the recessionists to help their bad cause.

their bad cause.

The Coard Comissions already numbers thirty eight segments. The numbers will be increased to forty, which increased to forty, which increased to forty, which increased artificial state about 45,000 men in arms to put cown rebelleos.

Gan. Pillow's Chair Cable —This much talked of and read about obstacle to the progress of our troops down the Mississippi, has proved to be utterly worthless. After having cost upwares of one hundred thousand dollars, the first swift tide that came along, bringing down trees, logs, and driftwood, swopt the cable and its supporters before it "like chaff before the wind."

Good you "His Reversion,"—Pather

cable and its supporters before it "like chaff before the wind."

Good you " His Reverence."—Father Quars, chaplain of the first Boods Island ingiment, is a wit as well as a priest. At a recent visit to the gallant 80th at Fort Coreoran, while axamining the evidences of the hard labor with the pick and charal of these two soliciers, be sai. "Why, they talk of Bouther believalry, but it can't hold a candle to Northern show fry."

A Som or Henny Clay a Shugglum.—Hon. J. B. Clay, son of Henny Clay, while endeavoring to samagie several wagon leads of becom to West Tennessee, for the use of the rebels in that section, was arrested by a company of United States troops. Mr. Clay's bacon was select as contraband, and he and hawagoner compelled to take the oath of aliantance to the National Government.

The Fath of a Resecand.—Walver Sonsis, roa of the late ex Senator Roman, of New Hampshire, was killed at Bull's Rus. He was a member of the Beauregard Hiffes, and for many years a clerk in the Post Office Department, and realized his place to enter the save and a fort Madison, lows, 26th July, as ye;

if We are having accessions by thousands to

says:

i. We are having accessions by thousands to
our population from Milasonri and other southern states. Our whole state is in a blaze on
secount of the defeat at Manassas. It is another Sumter fee the traiters. Iowa has sent
seven regiments; and four more are gathering. She can send 100,000 men, and will do
it if necessary."

it if necessary."

THE STATEMENTS in the public press that Gen. PATTHESON'S column was not provided with a sufficient number of wagons, to make an advance on the enemy, because the War Department desired the state of Pennsylvania to furnish the necessary number, is without foundation. Gen. PATTHESON'S column was well equipped for transportation, by the Quare-ormester General of the army. The Was Department has not made a single contract, all contracts being made by Heads of Baresus, or by their authorized officers.

A Rener, Surrey in Oregon.—The Oregon.

or by their authorized officers.

A RENER SHEET IN GREGON.—The Oregon Democrat, a rebel sheet, annuaces that threats are made that the materia's of that paper, as well as its editor, will be torown into the river before many days. Referring to the creums' ance, the Oregonim human's remarks:

'As a great deal of the W limette water is used down this way, we hope that its purity will not be defiled by any such abominably tithy stuff being placed in it. All the waters of a cozen Willamettes would be mytamosphosed into a beauty and disquaring solutions by this act, and the waters of the world could not wash out the stain of treason from its type."

type."

THE SCLDIER'S PRAYER—A roldier, who was in the battle of Bull's Run, said that after the relative of the enemy u on our troops, a great many men fell, wounded, all around, and from many of them the cry went up, "God have mercy on my soul." So carnest vasthe cry, and so contagious that I found myself making, almost unconsciously to myself, the same prayer, over and over again, as I was fighting—"God have mercy on my soul." He raid that for two or three nights after leaving for home and arriving here, he could not sleep. Ringing through his carn, through all the hours of a wakeful night, was the impassioned earnest cry, a cry which he could never forget—"God have mercy on my soul"—such a cry as n ne but men passing into eternity could utter.

Miscellaneous froms.

A GERMAN WRITTER, in a Frankfort journel, predicts that before the close of the present century Russia will have all the rest of Europe under subjection.

THE LIGHT CAVALRY at Paris are daily catteed in the rapid establishment of telegra-blic wires during a supposed engagement. The sires are fixed to lances.

THE LATE SULTAN of Turkey had over two hunded wives, and these were waited on by 750 ladies. It is no wonder that he died before his time.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROPERTY in Virginia has been confiscated under the recent ordinance of that state. The old hero, however, is likely to yindicate his title with his sword.

THE LARGEST amount of bullion ever received at one time in the Branch Mint in Sam Francisco, was deposited on the 3d of July.—
The aggregate was over 26.000 cances in gold, and tilver valued at \$488 000. This is a good beginning for the new Administration.

WHEN OLIVER CROMWELL first coined money, an old cavalier looking at one of the pirces read this inscription on one side, "God to with us;" and on the other, "the Commonwealth of Eogland." "I see," said he, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

EFFECTS OF WAR AND PRACE.—In coase quence of lack of employment in the Land and Patent offices, as many as twonty clerks were discharged from these departments on Wednesday. In the War Department, on the contracty, the excess of business obliges the clerks to work day and night.

NAPOLEON AND YES REBEL COMMISSION.—The following is an ex rect from a letter from a young physician now in Paris to his father, dated Paris, July 12, 1861:

I have it from the best authority. One of the Southern commissioners has just been in Vicby to get audience of the Emperor, who refused to see him.

THET DISTIKE THE CHIERRE —A secret society has been formed in San Francisco, for the purpose of abeliabing the Coolie system. The rules of the order comesal members to dispense with all articles of Coolie manufacture and to use every exertion to abolish Coolie labor. Already the organization numbers about 200, and it is rapidly spreading in indusnos and manufacture and the coolie cool